

de guerre of "A Free Lance." Mr. Coste's first production, a pamphlet on *The Organisation of Science*, caused some stir in scientific circles, especially by its vigorous attack upon the Royal Society; and the leading ideas put forward therein have since been officially adopted from the chair of the Chemical Society. We may add that the American rights in *Towards Utopia*, which is published by Messrs. Sonnenschein, have been acquired by Messrs. Appleton of New York.

SINCE "John Oliver Hobbes" resolved himself into Mrs. Craigie, reviewers have been suspicious of masculine *noms de guerre*; and when "John Smith" reproduced a district visitor's impressions of *Old Brown's Cottages*, he was informed that he was "a lady of humour." As a matter of fact, however, John Smith belongs to the sterner sex. He has even written a sporting manual for a series edited by a certain noble duke. It is not impossible, however, that he has enjoyed the advice of "a lady of humour" at his elbow while writing his contribution to the "Pseudonym Library."

The businesses of David Bryce & Son and Thomas Murray & Son, both booksellers and stationers in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, are being amalgamated under the name of Bryce & Murray, Limited, in the premises of the first-named firm, 129, Buchanan-street. Mr. David Bryce is to be managing director. Messrs. David Bryce & Son's publishing department will be carried on as a separate concern, under the old firm's name, at 133, West Campbell-street, Glasgow.

We understand that the *National Observer* will appear this week in an enlarged form, and that several prominent members of the former staff of the *Saturday Review* have now joined the former paper.

CIRCULARS have been issued appealing for £5000 to erect some permanent memorial to Miss F. M. Buss in the schools concerned, and to found a travelling studentship for teachers. £1300 has already been subscribed, including £50 from the Brewers' Company. The Cloth-workers' Company have voted 200 guineas for a stained-glass window in their hall at the North London Collegiate School. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, Miss M. E. Elford, North London Collegiate School, Camden-road, N.W., or to Mr. Edward Pinches, 1, Nevcrn-road, South Kensington.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY has presented to the Irish Literary Society a valuable collection of autographs, portraits, and relics connected with Irish history, to be sold for the benefit of the colportage fund, which has been established to promote the circulation of the volumes of the "New Irish Library." We may mention that the members of the society now number 450.

THE Isaak Walton memorial window, in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, was to be unveiled on Friday of this week at 5 p.m., by Mr. W. Baily, master of the Ironmongers' Company, of which Walton was himself once a member; and a marble tablet, giving some particulars about Walton, will be fixed on the outside wall of the church, facing Fleet-street.

ON Wednesday next, Messrs. Sotheby will be selling autograph letters and historical documents from several different collections. We may specially mention the original MS. of Voltaire's well-known encomium of Pope, and interesting examples of Shelley, Keats, Jane Austen, and Carlyle. There is also a copy of Dr. W. H. Russell's *History of the Crimean War*, extended to five volumes by the inclusion of autograph letters of celebrities mentioned therein, including the Queen, Florence Nightingale, and Omar Pasha.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE university accounts have been published as a supplement to the *Cambridge University Reporter*. There are three main headings—university chest, common university fund, and trust accounts—besides miscellaneous items. The total income of the chest was just £40,000, while the expenditure was £900 in excess. Of the receipts, £11,924 was derived from degree fees, £11,067 from capitation tax, £9528 from examination fees, and £2074 from rents and dividends. The actual net income from corporate property is much less than this last figure would indicate. Apart from a few houses in the town of Cambridge, the landed property of the university consists of one farm and one tithe rent-charge. The gross rent of the farm is entered at £200; but against this has to be set £50 for abatement of rent, £92 for repairs, and £69 for tithes, showing a loss for the year of £30, not including agency charges. The apportioned value of the tithe rent-charge is £1659, but during the year only £1196 was received. The charges to be set against this apparently include £450 for vicar and curate, £130 for rates and taxes, £61 for collection, and £45 for schools and charities, showing a net income of about £510. Among the general receipts, we notice a curious item of £8 3s. 6d. from the paymaster-general, for the commemoration of King Henry VII. The common university fund amounts to £15,375, derived from an assessment on the colleges, and applied to the payment of professors, &c. This fund also pays off a building loan, and contributes £1000 to the library and to the engineering laboratory. Finally, we must not omit all mention of about £13,700 derived from fees for local examinations, and £5800 from local lectures, both of which are, of course, carried to separate accounts. It is, however, noteworthy that, while the examinations of the university cost £4412, local examinations cost £9940, or more than double.

THE senatus of Aberdeen University have resolved to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Miss Jane Harrison, the writer on Greek archaeology. It will be remembered that Miss Amelia B. Edwards received an honorary degree from America; but this is, we believe, the first case of a honorary degree conferred upon a woman by any British university.

DR. SHERINGTON, of Caius College, Cambridge—at present superintendent of the Brown Institution, in connexion with the University of London—has been appointed to the George Holt chair of physiology at Liverpool, vacant by the transfer of Prof. Gotch to Oxford.

MR. THEODORE T. GROOM, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the chair of natural history at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, vacant by the death of Prof. Harker.

THE Radcliffe travelling fellowship in medicine at Oxford has been awarded to Mr. A. C. Latham, of Balliol.

AT the meeting of members of New College, held last week in the old hall of Lincoln's Inn, a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for a memorial to the late Alfred Robinson; and it was also resolved:

"That it be an instruction to the committee to make some visible memorial first charge upon the funds collected, and to devote the balance to some purpose, structural, educational, or other, for the benefit of New College."

PROF. RALEIGH, as Quain Lecturer at University College, proposes to deliver a course of twelve lectures at Lincoln's Inn on "Comparative Law," his special object being to compare the rules of English law with those of other systems administered in the British empire.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

THE FIRST OF SPRING.

Crocus with heart of gold,
Crocus brown-stoled!
Leaping in jubilant flame,
All in a morning you came
Out of the mould.
Like to the sudden word,
Just overheard,
Of a cuckoo in April's tree:
— Oh, the dear melody,
His minor third! —
Like to the quick replies
Of my love's eyes;
Like to all things that are
Sudden and swift and rare,
In earth or skies.

EDMUND K. CHAMBERS.

OBITUARY.

DEAN PAYNE SMITH.

THE death of the Dean of Canterbury must not be allowed to pass without some record in the ACADEMY. He was not a great Orientalist, in the modern sense of the word; nor was he an influential divine and active man of letters, like his predecessor in the deanery. But his name will always be associated with one of those lexicographical enterprises which have been Oxford's chief contribution to learning in this latter half of the nineteenth century.

Robert Payne Smith was born at Chipping Camden, in Gloucestershire, in November, 1819. At the age of seventeen he was elected to a scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford, and he graduated in 1841, with a second class in classics. In the previous year he had gained the Boden scholarship for Sanskrit, which on many subsequent occasions has proved a stepping-stone to Semitic studies; and two years later he also won the Pusey and Ellerton scholarship for Hebrew. He never obtained a fellowship, but took orders at once and became a schoolmaster. For some years he was head master of the grammar school in Kensington-square, then a flourishing institution, but now (we believe) extinct. In 1857 he returned to Oxford as sub-librarian at the Bodleian, to devote the remainder of his life to Syriac. His first publication in that language was an edition (with translation) of Cyril's Commentary on Luke (3 vols. 1858 and 1859). This was quickly followed by an English translation of the Ecclesiastical History of John, Bishop of Ephesus (1860), the Syriac original of which had previously been published by Cureton. Meanwhile he was engaged in compiling a Catalogue of the Syriac, Carshunic, and Mendeian MSS. in the Bodleian, then 205 in number, which appeared in 1864, with several facsimiles; and he had already begun to work at his Syriac Lexicon, for which the delegates of the Clarendon Press purchased in 1862 the collections that had been made by Bernstein. The first fasciculus of this great work appeared in 1860; and we understand that the last was practically finished just before his death. The whole consists—or will consist—of ten fasciculi, or two small-folio volumes; and on the title-page appear (with his own) the names of his forerunners—Quatremère, Bernstein, Lorschach, Arnoldi, Agrell, Field, and Roediger. Latterly, we believe, he received considerable assistance from his daughter, who has herself compiled an abridgment of the Syriac Lexicon, on the plan of the school edition of Liddell and Scott.

In 1865, Dr. Payne Smith was appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford, in succession to Jacobson, his place at the Bodleian being taken (for a time) by Prof. Max Müller. In 1871 he was promoted by Mr. Gladstone to the deanery of Canterbury, on the death of Alford. Trinity College, Dublin, conferred

upon him the honorary degree of D.D., on the occasion of her tercentenary in 1892.

WE have also to record the death of Gen. Sir George Chesney, author of that famous anonymous brochure, *The Battle of Dorking* (1871), as well as of a valuable treatise on *Indian Policy* (1868), of which a third edition, almost entirely re-written, appeared a few months ago; and of John Saunders, a coadjutor of Charles Knight in the first half of the century in the publication of sound literature, whose popular adaptation of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" is still read.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Expositor* for April opens with a learned article on the speeches in Chronicles, in which Dr. Driver pulverises an imprudent theologian who had entered on the slippery paths of philological criticism. Prof. W. M. Ramsay, in a short paper on the "rulers of the synagogue," gives a case in support of his statement, that in the Bezan text we sometimes find ourselves in the second century rather than in the first. Prof. Lindsay compares the doctrine of Scripture held by the Princeton school of theology with that of the Reformers, and, as he believes, of the late W. Robertson Smith. Dr. Stalker continues his eloquent papers on Jeremiah; and Mr. Selby and Mr. Whiteford write well on Self-possession in relation to Service, and on the Open Eye respectively. Dr. Dods notices some books.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BAUMGART, H. Goethe's Geheimnisse u. seine Indischen Legenden. Stuttgart: Cotta. 2 M.
 ERARDI, H. La Reliure du XIX^e Siècle. 1^{re} Partie. Paris: Conquet.
 BORNHEIM-KORHNER, A. Lautbildung beim Singen u. Sprechen. Leipzig: Richter. 2 M. 50.
 ERAND, M. V. Die Zukunft Ostasiens. Stuttgart: Strecker. 2 M.
 CARTON, Déouvertes (épiques et archéologiques faites en Tunisie (région de Dougga). Paris: Leroux. 15 fr.
 COCARD, Ch. Richard Wagner: Tristan et Isolde. Essai d'analyse du drame et des leit-motifs. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr. 10.
 CRUPPI, J. Un avocat journaliste au XVIII^e siècle: Linguet. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.
 DAVYDOFF, Mme. S. La Dentelle russe. Histoire, technique, statistique. Leipzig: Hiersemann. 50 M.
 FAUVEL, A. A. Les Sévères sauvages de la Chine. Paris: Leroux. 10 fr.
 LOTI, Phéar. Jérusalem. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 20.
 MARY, François Ce. Autour de l'île Bourbon et de Madagascar. Paris: Lemerre. 3 fr. 50.
 MALATIER, L. et A. SALLÈS. Au pays d'Hamlet: instantané scandinauve. Lyon: Bernoux. 35 fr.
 MICHEL, Emile. Études sur l'histoire de l'art. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.
 MORGAN, J. de. Fouilles à Dahchour, Mars-Juin 1891. Paris: Leroux. 52 fr.
 MUCHA, O. Ueb Stil u. Sprache v. Philippe Desportes. Hamburg: Kriebel. 2 M.
 SARR, F. Die Berliner Goldschmiedezunft von ihrem Bestehen bis zum Jahre 1800. Berlin: Stargardt. 20 M.
 SCHMITZ, O. Erotische Werte. 9. Bd. Die Finanzen Argentinien. Leipzig: Duncker. 6 M.
 SCHOLLER, M. Mittheilungen ü. meine Reise in der Colonia Eritrea (Nord Abyssinien). Berlin: Grallius. 6 M.
 THEOLOGY, ETC.

- HISTOIRE de Mar Jabalaha III., patriarche des Nestoriens (1251-1317). Traduit du syriaque par J. B. Chabot. Paris: Leroux. 15 fr.
 PATROLOGIA SYRIACA, accurate R. Graffin. Pars prima, ab initio usque ad annum 850. T. 1. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 30 fr.
 BÉVILLE, J. Les Origines de l'Épiscopat. 1^{re} Partie. Paris: Leroux. 12 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BERGER, Elie. Histoire de Blanche de Castille, reine de France. Paris: Thorin. 12 fr.
 BONSIEUR, Gaston. L'Afrique romaine: promenades archéologiques en Algérie et en Tunisie. Paris: Hachette. 3 fr. 50.
 COVILLE, Alf. Les États de Normandie, leurs origines et leur développement au 14^e Siècle. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50.
 EN-NASAWI, Mohammed. Histoire du Sultan Djilal ad-din Mankubirli, prince u. Kharezm. Traduit de l'arabe par O. Houdas. Paris: Leroux. 15 fr.
 HANULF, Chronique de l'abbaye de Saint-Biquier (V^e Siècle-1104), p.p. F. Let. Paris: Picard. 10 fr.
 HUBSCHER, G. Das Hochstift Bamberg u. seine Politik unmittelbar vor dem ersten Einfall der Schweden 1631. Bamberg: Bucher. 2 M. 50.

- LEHAUTOUCOURT, P. Campagne de la Loire en 1870-71. Jomnes, Vendôme, Le Mans. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 7 fr. 50.
 MARTINE, P. Histoire du monde grec. 1^{re} Partie. Des Origines au Siècle de Périhès. Paris: Dupont. 3 fr. 50.
 MAZERAU, H., et E. NOEL. Les Manœuvres de Forteresse: souvenirs de Vaujours. Paris: Berger-Levrault. 3 fr.
 NABHER, J. Die militärarchitektonische Anlage der mittelalterlichen Städtebefestigung. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M. 25.
 PETIT-DUTAILLIS, Ch. Étude sur la Vie et le Règne de Louis VIII (1187-1226). Paris: Bouillon. 16 fr.
 REGISTRES d'Alexandre IV. Fasc. I. p.p. B. de la Roncière. Paris: Thorin. 9 fr. 60.
 RITTER, M. Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Gegenreformation u. d. 30-jährigen Kriegen. 2. Bd. (1586-1618). Stuttgart: Cotta. 6 M.
 STREYER, André. Nouvelle histoire de Lyon. T. 1. Antiquité. Lyon: Bernoux. 26 fr.
 THIERIAUX, H. Napoléon III. avant l'Empire. La Genèse de la Restauration de l'Empire. T. 1. Paris: Plon. 8 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BESSER, W. J. van. Hygienische Meteorologie. Stuttgart: Enke. 8 M.
 BOWNIER, Gaston, et G. de LAYENS. Flore de la France. Paris: Dupont. 9 fr.
 HELMHOLTZ, H. v. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen. 8 Bd. Leipzig: Barth. 18 M.
 HERTZ, H. Gesammelte Werke. 1. u. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Barth. 18 M.
 MAURION, Marcel. La Métaphysique de Hegel et la Critique de Kant. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50.
 REY-FAILLADE, O. de. Les Fougères de France. Paris: Dupont. 10 fr.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- COVRANT, Maurice. Bibliographie Coréenne. T. 1. Paris: Leroux. 25 fr.
 GAD, Ibrahim. Dictionnaire Français-Arabe des termes judiciaires, administratifs et commerciaux. Cairo: Diemer. 31 fr. 75.
 MARCHOT, P. Les Glises de Vienne: Vocabulaire rétrospectif du XI^e Siècle. Paris: Bouillon. 3 fr.
 REINHOLD, L. Wörterbuch der Bedauye-Sprache. Wien: Holder. 16 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"TROILUS AND CRISEYDE" IN PROF. SKEAT'S EDITION.

Oxford.

Prof. Skeat's edition of "Troilus and Criseyde," in the second volume of his *Chaucer*, is an excellent piece of work, for which all readers should be grateful. No text of this charming and characteristic poem has previously been published which is constructed on sufficiently sound critical principles to inspire confidence in its correctness; and as for commentary, it cannot be said that there has been any at all in existence, though materials for one have been accumulating for some time in the hands of the Chaucer Society. The best ext hitherto published, that of Morris, was founded upon a MS. less good probably than either of the two which Prof. Skeat has taken as the basis of his text, and the sources of the corrections which the editor introduced were not named. Prof. Skeat claims that his edition is founded on two MSS., "neither of which have been previously made use of, though they are the two best." As regards the excellence of the Corpus MS. we have most of us to trust the judgment of Prof. Skeat, for, unfortunately, he has not given us a full collation of it, relying perhaps upon the promise of the Chaucer Society to print it; but on the whole the claim may be allowed to be probably just.

Prof. Skeat, in fact, has broken new ground in several directions; and for that very reason it is unlikely that his edition can be the definitive or final one—at least until it has had the benefit of criticism. The following notes have necessarily the general character of "adversaria"; but it ought to be clearly understood that such criticisms as will be made concern for the most part only points of minor importance, and do not in the least detract from the general merits of the work which has been done by Prof. Skeat.

I.

To take matters in the order in which they are dealt with by Prof. Skeat, a word must first be said about "Lollius." Two things are perfectly clear: first, that Chaucer represents

that the writer whom he mainly follows in this poem is called Lollius; and, secondly, that he wishes us to take Lollius for a Latin author who lived a thousand years before. Lollius is mentioned by name in Bk. i. 394 as "myn autour called Lollius," and again in v. 1653, "as telleth Lollius"; while in the Proem to the second book the poet distinctly says that he is translating from a Latin book, and implies that he is translating pretty closely:

"Disblameth me, if any word be lame,
For as myn auctor reyd, so seye I,"

adding at the same time that some things in the poem may seem strange, because in a thousand years the form of speech may be expected to alter; and, again, in iii. 91, he refers to "bokes olde" as his authority. Now if all this does not mean that the poem is translated or imitated from the work of an ancient Latin author, it means nothing at all. In fact, however, as we know, it is not taken from an ancient author, but from a quite modern one—from Boccaccio, to whom Chaucer was more indebted than to any other writer, but whom he never once names; and it is evident that the references to Lollius and to ancient Latin authorities are a mere mystification, intended to make the reader believe that the story has the sanction of antiquity. The Trojan War was a matter of too serious historical importance, especially for the dwellers in "Brutes Albion," to be made the subject of a purely fictitious narrative. What was related of it must have at least the semblance of historical truth; and hence the perpetual citing of Dares and Dictys by persons who had never read them, but who supposed them to be grave contemporary authorities. As is remarked by the editor of Benoit de Sainte-More—

"Nous savons comme, au moyen-âge, le poète en langue vulgaire, pour conquérir la confiance de son public, aime à se mettre sous la protection d'un texte latin" (Joly, *Benoit de Sainte-More*, vol. i., p. 212).

Boccaccio, it is true, who was already shaking the dust of the middle ages from his feet, could afford to dispense with any such support and rely simply on the literary merit of his story; but not so Chaucer, whose public is at least a century behind. He might be satisfied himself to translate the "Filostrato" and ask no questions; but for the sake of his readers he is obliged to cite something of more respectable antiquity, and he gives them Lollius, as good a name as any other. Where he found it is a question of little importance. It is perhaps a pity that Prof. Skeat should have revived the notion that it was derived from a mistranslation of Horace: not that Chaucer was incapable of the blunder, but simply because he was not in the least likely to have ever come across the Epistle to Lollius either in the works of Horace (with which he was probably quite unacquainted) or in any book of extracts.

From what has been said, it follows that we must reject Prof. Skeat's explanation of ii. 14, that "Latin seems in this case to mean Italian," while at the same time it may be well to state that in both the references to Lollius Chaucer must have had Boccaccio really in his mind. Prof. Skeat says that in i. 394 "Myn autour called Lollius" really means Petrarch; but if we read the rather obscurely expressed passage carefully, we shall see that what the poet says is this: "Of the song of Troilus I shall give not only the general substance, as my author Lollius gives it, but every word as he sang it"; and then he proceeds to give the song, in four stanzas imitated from Petrarch. It is clear that if "Lollius" here refers to anyone in particular it is to Boccaccio, who says simply that Troilus sang, without giving